Grening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

Mexico and the Withdrawal of the French THE French Minister has formally announced to Secretary Saward the intention of Louis NAPOLEON to withdraw the French troops from Mexico in three detachments-one in November next, and the others in May and November, 1867. This order postpones the execution of the measure to a much later date than is desirable, but it terminates, at all events, the unpleasant suspense that has so long existed as to the real purpose of the French Government. All is not lost that Is in danger, and the Mexican republic is not yet destroyed, though France, in conjunction with certain other European powers, has been for three years trying to subvert and annihilate it. MAXIMILIAN has never, since the day he first set his foot on Mexican soil, been complete master of the situation, nor is his power now anything more than a flimsy fabric built on an uncertain foundatio . He has been, and is still stubbornly and bravely resisted by the Liberals, who have had to fight not only against foreign mercenaries, but against the influence and strength of those base compatriots who have meanly deserted the independence and liberties of their country, and combined with an insolent invader to utterly destroy Mexican nationality. They have had to contend, too, with the serious disadvantages of inadequate resources of money and munit'ons of war; and nothing but a valor and patriotism which merits the admiration of all mankind, and especially of the people of the United States, would have enabled them to persevere in the unequal struggle so long and so formidably. The Mexican Minister, ROMERO, in a communication addressed to Mr. SEWARD in July, 1865, and only just published, spoke of the imperfect arms with which the Liberal troops were supplied, and asked permission to import better guns through or from this country. He said:-

"It is known that the people of Mexico are without arms. As arms are not manufactured in the republic, we are compelled to use those which we may be enabled to import. The circumstance that some of our ports are occupied and others blockaded by the French, and above all, the fact that the Government had prohibited to our prejudice, the exportation of arms from the United States, and that we could not obtain them in Europe—because almost all the Governments of that consinent are houtle to our cause—has caused the Government of Mexico, from the commencement of the war, to find itself with so small a quantity of musket, and there in so bad a condition, tast it is really surprising how the resistance has been prolonged with implements so utterly worthless,"

Under conditions so uniavorable the army of JUAREZ has managed to keep up the strife against the interloping Austrian Archduke. backed by France, Austria, and Belgium; and MAXIMILIAN'S Government cannot be recognized as a Government de facto, much less dejure, so long as the Liberalists deny and oppose it at the bayonet's point. And this is a most important fact, viewed in the light of coming events, which are casting their dark and long shadows before. Even though the Mexican patriots may not be directly aided by this Government, to whose active sympapathy in their behalf they have looked with so much anxious hope, yet if they can bu maintain their present attitude of belligerents until the impending troubles in Europe come to a head and break out in a general conflic between the leading empires on that continent, they will practically triumph over their enemies, and secure all for which they have so gallantly striven.

It is, of course, by no means certain that the differences between Prussia and Austria will come to blows. Nor is it necessarv just now to discuss that question. The simple fact that affairs in Europe are in so critical a situation as to excite apprehension there of the sudden outburst of a general war, viewed in connection with the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and the restoration within a few months of the unity of this nation, will be quite sufficient to inspire the Liberal party in Mexico with fresh hope and energy. This will be a great point gained, from which may flow consequences of the highest moment to the cause of constitutional republicanism on the North American continent. Mexico may get aid from this country in men, money, and a ms, without in the slightest degree compromising the neutral obligations of our Government. Our citizens are free to go to Mexico on their individual account and engage there in the service of the Liberalists, without offending against municipal or international law, provided they go as private persons and take the whole risk of their adventure. Mr. SEWARD, moreover, said, in an official let er to Mr. ROMERO, ander date of August, 1805:-

"I am not aware of any law or executive order which, at present, products the exporta-tion of arms or of money from the United States to Mexico by either of the parties at war in that country, or by the individual cilizens or subjects of the respective parties. Any proceedings for that purpose must, however, not be connected with proceedings which tend to initinge the imparital neutrality which this Government has, bitherto, in every instance maintained."

If, then, the cause of Mexican nationality can be assised, in the suture by volunteers and munitions of war from the United States, in the manner described, all other necessaries will soon follow, and the fate of MAXI-

MILIAN'S Government be sealed. Nor can there be the least doubt that, in the event of a general war in Europe, and the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, the patriotic cause in the latter country will soon receive much more than moral aid from these States. In the present unsettled state of affairs in the opposite hemisphere, there is no telling what an hour may bring forth, and the deliverance of Mexico may be nearer than

Nitro-Glycerine. THE recent terrible explosions from the new chemical compound known as nitro-glycerine, shows us what tremendous agencies may lie concealed all about us in the ordinary elements of nature. Forces of the most terrific energy slumber peacefully in the'r natural resting places until waked by the skill of man. Some of these we are already familiar with but doubtless others of equal potency await discovery. Indeed, the whole fabric of nature is permeated and bound together by forces concerning which man knows but very little. We experiment here and there, and note results. We make some of these results serviceable to us, and deduce the laws which seem to govern them; but every now and then a terrible catastrophean exhibition of force which we had not counted on, and which our induction of facts had not reached-shows us how ignorant we are. We have used steam for many years, and are apparently familiar with many of the laws that govern its action, yet both science and experience are utterly at fault with reference to any reasonable explanation of many of the most terrible explosions of steam boilers that occur. There seem to be certain conditions under which steam exhibits a force altogether incommensurable with any of its ordinary manifestations. So with this nitro-glycerine: while its inventor claims that it can be handled with more safety than gunpowder, and that a burning match may be applied to it without causing an explosion, the recent terrible catastrophes that have occurred in connection with it, as well as others reported to have occurred in the Old World, show that the laws or its action are very imperiectly understood, and that it is an agent of such wonderfully destructive powers as to render its practical application to any useful purpose very doubtful. It may be that further experiments with it, and practice in its use, will point out the condit ous unger which it may be safely handled. There is evidently a power here which, if brought under the control of man, could be usefully applied. It might, perhaps, supercede gunpowder, both for blasting and for gunnery; but, thus far, the dangers attending its use iar outweigh its probable utility in any direction.

Rebel Presecutions of Union Officers and Soldiers Stopped.

Ir has come to be quite the fashion in some of the Southern States, since the close of the war, to bring civil and criminal suits in the State courts against officers and soldiers of the Union armies for acts done in their military capacity during the Rebellion. Three thousand suits of this kind have been brought in Kentucky alone. In Virgin'a the United States military authorities were forced to interiere and forbid this kind of persecution of

Congress has just interfered with this pleasant pastime of our Rebel friends, by passing an act granting indemnity to our officers and soldiers for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion, and removing all pending suits of this character to the United States Courts.

The "conservative chaps," as usual, find in this bill a great "outrage" upon the South, Probably they would like to see General GRANT arraigned before some Virginia jusice of the peace on the charge of assault and battery committed upon one ROBERT E. LEE, near Appomattox Court House, in the spring of 1865; or, possibly, they hope to deectate themselves with the trial of General SHERMAN on the charge of arson, for that little bonfire in Columbia, one fine morning, a little more than a year ago.

Profit versus Right.

MR. RITTER, a "conservative" gentleman in Congress from the State of Kentucky, has lately been ventilating his ideas upon the superior profitableness of slave labor over free labor. As slavery is now abolished in the United States, we do not see that the question is one of much practical moment. Suppose Mr. RITTER could prove that slave labor is the more profitable; what of it? Theft is more profitable than honest toil, many times. Forgery frequently makes large returns on a very small outlay. The great bond robbery in New York, recently, proved a very profitable speculation, it is

The great question has always been, not is slavery profitable, but, is it right? This is a view of the matter not usually taken we know, by Kentucky politicians of the "conservative" order; but it is the true one, nevertheless. And even as to the question raised by Mr. RITTER, he is reviving an issue long since settled. No truth is better established than that slavery is bad economy. It don't pay, at least in the long run, as the present condition of the South very well

Extension of the Agricultural College Act. THE House of Representatives has passed a bill re-enacting the Agricultural College act passed in July, 1862, so that those States which have not availed themselves of the benefits of the original act, can now have an opportunity of doing so within a reasonable length of time. The provisions of the act are also made applicable to new States which may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

The Rebel communities, as soon as they are | * reconstructed, will thus be able to avail themselves of the provisions of this beneficent law, hitherto forieited by their treason. This is a part of the savage "revenge" which the Republicans are taking upon our Southern

SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS. - The pleasant idea of assisting maimed and injured soldiers by giving them occupation in their leisure moments, in some easy form, is attracting the attention of the public, and will become popular as soon as its merits are generally known. A one-armed hero can easily carry a package and receive an equivalent for the service without feeling that he has lowered his personal dignity. There is nothing in this that indicates mendicancy. He proves, although the fatality of war has rendered him incompetent to discharge the daily duties necessary to the support of his family, that he is still willing to support himself in some way or other. The Soldiers' Messenger Company desire and expect to meet this very need, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will warmly support all those who are endeavoring in this way to make an honest livelihood for themselves. The redcaps are to be found on every prominent corner, and it is our own fault if their services are not properly appreciated.

The Jewish Mescenger maintains that the proper name of its people is, The Jews. It justifies the opposition to a proposed change of the name of the "Jews' Hospital," in this city, and insists that the sectarianism involved in the name is not an obstacle to the popularity or usefulness of the institution.

The Congregation Emmanuel have given their pastor, Dr. Adler, a Passover present of \$10,000

in treasury notes.
The Hebrew Leader announces the retirement of its editor, J. P. Solomon, on account of ineasing professional engagements. It opposes 'Jewish emigration to America, except in the use of skilled artisans or practical agricultuists," and adds:-

"Those whose lives have been spent in study, and have no visible means of obtaining a liven-hood, are not wanted here. They are looked upon as drones, and had better stay where they are. Young men of talent and education, who can be Israelites and stall live up to the require ments of the age, would ultimately succeed; but work, labor, toll, must be the lot of those who come here."—N. Y. Post.

> This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new style of SPRING (LOTHING, Cassiner Suits or 516 and Black Suits for 892 Finer Suits, all prices up to 5.75 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sta-



SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

EAGLE MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Mining Company will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, No. 663 Samem street, on THURSDAY EVENING. 36th inst, at 7% o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance.

424 3t*

JOHN S. THACKEAY, Trustee.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MES-SENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men-resdy to execute sny orders that may be given to them. viz. to car,y messages, packages, baggage, to an part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Puelle in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be re-

of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Puolic in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give irechold secarity to the amount of fitty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to occan effices move jurniture, watch Merchandies, stores, Ships, and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is re ponsible for the latitud execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the said delivery of Messenger. Packages, or Bargage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage mone but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each he senger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

"BOILDIFERS' PHILADEL, PHIA CITY MESSENGER

COMPANY"

Each Messenger is sumished with a printer Table of Charges and rickets in place of written receipts the Table showing the amount the Archenger is allowed to charges and he Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint sgainst a Messenger must be proven by a licket and the Public are therefore earnessly requesed to this to upon the delivery of a ficket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company sgainst fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAPETT in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger corps belag formed by RETURN and SAPETT in the delivery of Messages or or any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger is the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in access all op

| Single Estands with a II. Work for a certain time. | Single | Si N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

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NUMBER ONE.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866. Mesers. Hunning & Co , No. 251 Broad way-Gentiemen :- In the destructive confiagration of the 6th inst., it was our mistortune to be located on the lower floor of the five story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe or your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and flity feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.

We got at it Sa urday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were oblised to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition. KNAPP & SNIFFEN. Respectfully yours.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW YORK April 9, 1868 Messrs. Henning & Co -Gentlemen: - I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Sate was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fal and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and mithiusly sustained the reputation of your

All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. BEHRMANN.

NUMBER THREE

NEW YORK, April 7, 1865. Mesers. HERRING & Co.-Gents: - We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor et one or your Saies, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you. that all our Books. Papers, etc., were taken out to-day in goed order, after the Safe had been exposed to an HENRY SIEDE, No. 202 Broad way.

NUMBER FOUR

NEW YORK, April 7, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co., Gonts:-I am happy to say that having recovered my Se's (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and having 'opened it. I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for sa'e keeping perfectly sale and uninjured. This cate stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes.

NUMBER FIVE.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866, Measts. Herring & Co , No 251 Broadway. -Gents :-The large Safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being strined.

FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO., Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER SIX.

NEW YORK, April 9 1866. Me sars. Henning & Co.:- I this morning received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since! and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a periect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, seel safe to trust any amount or property to your Safe. J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN. NEW YORK, April 6, 1866. Meerrs. Henning & Co., No. 251 Frondway -Gents:-The Herring's Patent Sale we bought of you a lew years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fite, corner Breadway and Barclay streets The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely; destroyed, and we had

that everything it contained—books, papers, and money H. J. BANG, No 231 Broadway.

barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was ex-

posed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you

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